

Wednesday, November 28, 1860.

To-morrow being set apart as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, no paper will be issued from this office.

The Republican Association of Washington will not hold its usual weekly meeting to-morrow evening.

THE PROGRESS OF DISUNION SENTIMENTS—ITS CAUSE.

There have been secessionists per se—men who have been plotting a dissolution of the Union, in some of the Southern States, for more than twenty years past. Until quite recently, however, they have remained in a measure minority in every State except South Carolina, if, indeed, they ever were in a majority even in that State. Until within some two or three years past, the disunion sentiment at the South was limited to a class of ambitious politicians, who conceived that their chances for political preferment would be better in a new Southern Confederacy, than in the present Federal Union. This has been the ruling cause of the disaffection to the Union which has prevailed more or less in some of the Southern States, ever since Mr. Calhoun conceived the idea of attaining, in a Southern Confederacy, to that elevated position which he vainly strove for in the Union made by our fathers. But until recently, men who represented the property and enterprise of the cotton-planting States, and who were seeking to better their condition by other means than political preferment, have been slow to yield their sympathy and support to mere political schemers and agitators, for the advancement of their selfish and ambitious aspirations.

It is manifest, however, that within some two or three years past, the disunionists in the cotton States have been receiving large accessions from a new class of citizens—those who represent the great planting interests of that section. These gentlemen are, as a body, intelligent and enterprising, and act from motives, as much as mere politicians do. What new motive, then, has lately brought so many of them in *rapport* with the advocates of disunion? Every one knows that the election of a Republican President is not the cause of the great increase of disunion sentiment now so manifest in the cotton States. Every one knows that this has been merely seized upon as a *pretext* for a secession movement which the hearts of the people had been previously prepared for. If some new and powerful motive had not been presented to the people of those States, to induce them to view disunion in some new light, the secession movement of 1860 would have received no more countenance from them, than did those of 1832 and 1850.

Now, what is this new motive, which has wrought so great a change in public sentiment? Every careful observer of the "signs of the times," will recognize the truth of our assertion, when we state that the disunion sentiment has been gaining ground in the cotton States, ever since the proposition to reopen the African slave trade began to be agitated, and viewed as a measure possible of attainment; and that it has advanced *pari passu* with the change of opinion in favor of that measure.

The increasing demand for cotton, and the high price of that staple for some years past, has stimulated its producers to extend its cultivation to the utmost of their ability. The great check upon their enterprise in this direction has been the high and constantly increasing prices of negro laborers. Slave labor being the principal ingredient in the cost of cotton producing, to cheapen the cost of that labor has of course been a great desideratum with those engaged in its cultivation. The proposition to reopen the African slave trade presented the only possible mode of effecting this desired result; and it was only necessary to inspire some degree of faith in the practicability of that measure, to arouse the wildest enthusiasm in its favor.

A little reflection, however, satisfied every man of ordinary sense of the utter hopelessness of attaining this object in the Union. But in a Southern Confederacy, where the reign of "King Cotton" would be supreme, the measure was conceived to be perfectly feasible. The hope of obtaining negro laborers at one-tenth of their present cost, was a powerful argument addressed to men who were directing all their energies to the extension of cotton planting. The visions of wealth which this prospect opened up to their excited imaginations, did more to shake their loyalty to the Union in one single year, than all the appeals of ambitious politicians had previously done in twenty years. Herein, we think, lies the secret of the great progress of disunion sentiments in the cotton-planting States within the last two or three years.

We sincerely believe that this design of reopening the African slave trade is the most powerful motive now operating upon the Southern mind, in favor of a secession movement. This view of the case affords a solution of the fact, that the secessionists of the cotton States do not desire the border or grain-growing slave States to join them, at first, in their revolutionary movement. They want the cotton States alone to secede, and set up a new Confederacy, which the border slave States may come into after a while. In other words, they want the cotton States alone to have the framing of the Constitution of the new Confederacy. They know that a Constitution made by all of the slaveholding States, would contain a prohibition of the slave trade. Hence, such States as Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, &c., whose interests are directly opposed to the importation of slaves from Africa, are not to be trusted to aid in making the Constitution of the new Confederacy; but when the cotton States shall have made one to suit themselves, and gotten the slave trade fairly under way, they may come into it if they see fit.

The avowed motives of the secessionists, for the revolutionary movement now on foot, are

so manifestly inadequate, as a justification or even an excuse for that movement, that every reflecting mind must be satisfied that their real motives are kept in the background. The most prominent of these real motives is, unquestionably, an avaricious passion for cheap negroes.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The following special dispatch appears in the New York Tribune and Times of yesterday:

Lawrence, K. T., Nov. 25.—The whole country is imposed upon by the late reports of the Kansas difficulties. I abjure all to await the facts before judging the matter. Judge Williams, who has so deceived the public, is a frightened old dotard, unworthy of credence. This court has not been molested. Fort Scott has not been attacked. Neither Paris nor any other place has been sacked. Montgomery's party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to do it. Not one cent has been given to him or his men from the recent Eastern contributions. No arms or munitions have been sent them, as reported; all their arms have been in the Territory for years. I challenge proof to the contrary.

All such statements as Judge Williams has made are vile fabrications, which are doing our people infinite wrong. Let the public charge it either to his malice or to his ignorance. Still, it is admitted that exciting events are upon us.

WM. HITCHINSOR.

"MORE JOURNALISM.—An evening penny paper, under the control of an association of men, political adherents of the incoming Administration, made its appearance yesterday. From the known character of all engaged in the enterprise, we infer that they purpose being the supporter of the sectional 'irresponsible' conflict party."—*States and Union*.

The *States and Union* might have been more courteous in language, less faulty in grammar, more luminous in general purport, and warmer in its welcome toward us in our advent upon the field of journalism. Of that, however, we have no right to complain. But we do protest against all speculations in regard to our editorial course. That course was distinctly announced in the number of our paper which gave to the collaborator of the *States and Union* an idea from which to "infer" a conclusion to his paragraph. We commend our prospectus to his attention. As far as we are concerned, "irresponsible conflicts" shall be left to the care of our local contemporary and kindred journals. When conviction of duty enlists our support in any "conflict," our neighbor may rest assured that its humorous description, "irresponsible," will be very far from an index to its character.

Torching the present state of feeling in South Carolina, the following extract from the Columbia correspondence of the N. Y. Herald is to the point:

"Of the one hundred and sixty-seven members of the Legislature, there is not a single man who is known to be a co-operationist. Every one is in favor of unconditional secession. It is believed that if a single member avowed his sentiments to be otherwise, he would be summarily dealt with."

And yet, in the face of this fact, so gravely stated, the *Herald* itself, and organs of similar caste, will prate of free thought being tolerated among that people. A perilous condition, truly, when members of a Legislature—men who are necessarily property owners, and whose interests are identified with the welfare of the State—are in 'bodily fear' of avowing their sentiments. By the way, this accounts for the boasted unanimity of sentiment in favor of secession. It is fear, and not judgment, or a sense of duty, that keeps Union men silent.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning publishes a letter from Maryland, deprecating the course of certain "sensational journals," which seek to fan the flame of excitement now unhappily raging throughout some portions of the country. It says:

"These 'sensational journals' are the pests of society. Whilst occupied in recording, in glaring capitals, the minutest incidents of the Japanese or English tourist, and such like matters, they were simply ridiculous; but now that they seek to gather up, fabricate, or promulgate everything calculated to increase the already over-excited feelings of the masses in regard to the terrible calamity threatened our country, they ought to be sternly rebuked and frowned down."

We fully agree with the writer, and will add, that we know of no journal which more deserves his just rebuke, than one published in the metropolis of his own State, and widely circulated here in Washington.

The *Baltimore Sun* not only seeks to "gather up" and "promulgate everything calculated to increase" the prevailing excitement and alarm, but it is the most open and undisguised sympathizer with, and justifier of, the disunion movement in the Cotton States, of all the journals published north of South Carolina, which have fallen under our observation, the *New York Herald* not excepted. If the *Sun* is not laboring, with might and main, to produce a dissolution of the Union, its course is to us an insoluble enigma. If it can maintain its circulation in Washington, while so openly laboring for the ruin of its inhabitants, that will be an enigma even more difficult of solution.

Every steamer that has returned to New York, from Savannah or Charleston, for a week or two past, has brought back a number of stowaway passengers, who were either positively and peremptorily sent back by the authorities of those cities, or else prevented from remaining there by the heavy bonds demanded of the ship and captain for their support. The Nashville, from Charleston on Saturday, brought forty stowaway passengers, whom the Mayor of that place would not permit to land; the James Adger, also from Charleston last week, brought back thirty-two stowaway passengers, sent back by the Mayor; the steamer Augusta, from Savannah the same day, had twenty stowaway passengers and three in the cabin, who were compelled to return North by the authorities or the Vigilance Committee of that place; the steamer Alabama, which arrived here from Savannah on the 13th inst., brought twenty-four cabin passengers, one half of whom came back under similar compulsion. The steamship Columbia, Captain Berry, which arrived Monday afternoon from Charleston, brought home forty-seven stowaway passengers, sent back by the authorities of that city. She also brings \$16,800 in specie, consigned to W. H. Dyckman, which is unusual.

Secession Movements at the South.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 26.—This city has presented an unusually busy appearance to-day, for the members and other persons interested in their deliberations have been arriving to be present at the opening of the Legislature to-night. That body is now in session. Its deliberations will be principally confined to the ordinary business of the State, and no direct action can be taken regarding the secession movement, for the Legislature has already gone to the extent of its jurisdiction in having issued the call for a Convention.

The Legislature, however, has just read, for the first time, a bill to arm the State, and to raise \$400,000 for that purpose.

Out of the one hundred and sixty-seven members, there is not a single man who is known to be a co-operationist; every one is in favor of unconditional secession.

The State is making active preparations to resist any demonstration on the part of the Federal Government. Tenders of aid from other States continue to come to the Governor, and so strong and so universal is the feeling, that the moment the command shall have been given, seventy thousand soldiers within her own borders, from the mountains to the sea, will come forward to the defense of South Carolina, and they all would sooner die, or see the State a subjugated province, than passively submit to a continuance of Northern encroachments on her rights.

The Governor will send in his message at one o'clock to-morrow. He will recommend that the Legislature should, to some extent, foster and encourage direct trade with Europe and the continent, by taking upon itself a part of the losses that might flow from the establishment of such direct trade. To this end, the proposition of some citizens of Charleston to establish a line of steamers between that port and Liverpool is favorably thought of.

In the event of traitors arising within the State after she shall have asserted her sovereignty, it is probable that he will advise some legislation in more particularly defining treason to the State, and settling the punishment therefor. It is believed that he will recommend that a law be passed punishing summarily and severely—perhaps with death—any person who circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an abolitionist, or in any way endeavors to incite the slaves to insurrection or insurrection; and that South Carolina shall bind herself to take fifty thousand dollars worth of arms annually for five years, from Major Ripley, in accordance with the proposition of that gentleman; and that a negotiation be entered into between South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, to fix upon a site for the armory.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GIST, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, Nov. 27.—Governor Gist, in his message to the Legislature, devotes many pages to the consideration of local State affairs. He says, in view of secession, it becomes doubly important to have a direct trade with Europe, and advises the State to foster enterprises for such purposes, by giving guarantees of five per cent. upon investments. Referring to postal matters, he says he is authorized by the postmaster of Charleston to say that, so soon as the State secedes, he will sever his connection with the Federal Government, and obey the call of the State, and make his office services. This, together with the resignation of the postmasters generally, will enable the State to be unembarrassed in establishing for herself postal arrangements.

He suggests, as a temporary expedient, the use of Adams's Express. He also further suggests, as probable, that arrangements can be made between South Carolina and the Federal authorities for a given time, until other States secede, and a Southern Confederacy shall have been formed.

If the Federal Government insists in considering South Carolina in the Union after the ordinance of secession shall have been adopted, the present postal arrangements must cease, and another, under State authority, be substituted.

The Governor next advises the prohibition of the introduction of slaves from those States not members of the Southern Confederacy, and particularly the border States. He says, let them keep their slave property in their own borders; and that the only alternative left them will be emancipation by their own act or the action of their confederates. The Governor hopes, however, that all the slave States will unite in a Southern Confederacy.

He advises the passage of the most ample and stringent laws against abolition incendiaries, to supersede lynching, deter violations and make the enforcement of the laws reliable and severe.

The Governor refers to the action of South Carolina in sending Mr. Memminger to Virginia, and his failure to obtain re-operation in a Southern conference except in Mississippi and Alabama. He says that all hope of concerted action among the Southern States is lost, and there is but one course left to South Carolina, consistently with her honor, interest, and safety; and that is, to look neither to the right nor to the left, but go straight forward to the consummation of her purposes.

It is too late now to receive propositions for conference, and South Carolina would be wanting in self-respect to entertain a proposition looking to the continuance of the present Union.

The Governor entertains no reasonable doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, would immediately follow South Carolina, and that the other Southern States will eventually complete the galaxy. He says that it is gratifying to know that if a resort to arms should be necessary, we have a tender of volunteers from all the Southern and some of the Northern States to repair promptly to the standard of South Carolina, and share her fortunes.

He concludes his message thus: "I cannot permit myself to believe that in the madness of passion an attempt will be made by the present or the next Federal Administration to coerce South Carolina after her secession by refusing to surrender the harbor defenses or interfering with imports or exports; but if mistaken, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen, who infinitely prefer annihilation to disgrace!"

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Columbia, Nov. 27.—In consequence of a number of cases of small-pox having occurred in this city, the Legislature will probably adjourn to Charleston.

A resolution was offered to-day in the Legislature, inquiring into the expediency of providing a coast police for the State.

A report was presented on raising supplies, recommending negotiating a loan instead of taxing, and the issuing of bonds for small amounts, relying upon the patriotism of citizens to take up some.

The Comptroller General's report is interesting, giving the details of a system of land tax. He says that over 10,000,000 of acres have been returned valued at twenty cents per acre, agreeably to the law of 1815, when several of these millions were worth immensely more. He advises an alteration of the law to increase

the revenue. The report objects to the system of banking prevailing in the State, but considers the institutions of the State as solvent as Northern banks. He advises incidentally the grant of the State-house at Columbia as the Capitol of the Southern Confederacy.

The public debt in stocks and bonds is \$4,400,000. The aggregate receipts from taxes is near \$6,000,000 per annum. The average tax on lands is a fraction less than five cents per acre.

The military committee make a report recommending that in case of coercion, or an act indicating preparation to coerce, that the Governor call out the State forces to resist, and invite such aid as may be necessary from other States. The committee also advise the establishment of a board of ordinance, and the adoption of all means deemed necessary.

Columbia, Nov. 27, P. M.—The reported prevalence of small-pox here created quite a stir, but the board of health report only three cases, which are now isolated, and quiet and confidence have been restored.

RESISTANCE IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta Chronicle (Bell and Everett) has an editorial from which we quote:

"From all the signs of the times, from all the means of information in our possession, and we have striven diligently to inform ourselves, we believe the people of Georgia, of all parties, and without regard to past issues, are determined on resistance. The bill passed by our Legislature, against the wishes of some of the most ardent resistance men, calling a Convention of the sovereign people of this Commonwealth, declares (and this declaration seems to have been agreed to by all the distinguished citizens whose counsel and advice was asked) that the crisis in our national affairs, in the judgment of the General Assembly, demands resistance. But very wisely and judiciously the Legislature left the time, mode, and measures of redress to be determined by the people, duly assembled, by their legally chosen delegates, in State Convention."

SECESSION FEELING IN MISSISSIPPI.—MESSAGE OF GOV. PETTUS.—THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE UNANIMOUS FOR SECESSION.

Jackson, Nov. 27.—The Legislature of this State met here yesterday, pursuant to the call of the Governor.

The two Houses merely met and organized, and received the Governor's message, which is uncompromising in its tone. The members of the Legislature appear to be unanimous in favor of secession.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE.

New York, Nov. 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 14th, arrived here this evening. Her news has been generally anticipated.

The steamer Canadian arrived at London on Wednesday, the 14th.

The steamer Leinster, which was advertised to leave Galway on the 20th, for Boston, will not be ready to sail at that time, and there will be no Galway boat until the steamer Prince Albert, which is announced for the 18th of December.

No new had been received of the Prince of Wales's squadron, and the steamer Himalaya had gone a search of the Prince. Other vessels were also preparing to leave.

The report had been received that Count Thounel would soon quit the French foreign office.

The formation of the French squadron reserve, to be ready in the spring, has been positively announced.

The Paris Bourse opened buoyant, at higher rates, but played and closed dull.

It is said that the representatives of France and England recommended the King of Naples to abandon the contest.

Count Farini has been appointed viceroy of Naples. A new council has been appointed, including Count Porcino, and Garibaldi has been appointed General-in-chief of the army.

Melbourne dates to September 25 have reached England. Commercial affairs there were in a rather more favorable condition. The shipments of gold for the month to England amounted to 130,000 ounces.

A seaman on board the ship Jeremiah Thompson, at Liverpool, had been so brutally beaten by the boatwain that death ensued. The latter jumped overboard and drowned.

A subscription has been started in England with a view of presenting Captain Wilson, of the brig Minnie Schiffer, a picture as a token of appreciation of his conduct in the rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer Connaught.

It is stated that the circumstances attending the Orange demonstrations in Canada on the recent visit of the Prince of Wales are to be brought before Parliament early in the session.

The draw upon the Bank of France continues to become more active, and should it continue, arise in the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 5 1/2 per cent. will be decided upon by Thursday.

The London Times has no doubt that the allies have taken and occupied Peking, and that they will hold possession of it the whole winter.

The ship Panaso had arrived at Liverpool from Baltimore.

The sales of cotton on Wednesday amounted to 3,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. The market closed very dull. Prices easier, but unchanged.

Breadstuffs closed dull.

Provisions closed dull.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Halifax, Nov. 27.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, for Boston, arrived here to-day.

The steamer City of Washington had arrived out.

The Liverpool cotton market opened firm, but closed very dull, at irregular prices. The sales of the week amounted to 44,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 bales for export. All qualities have slightly declined, and lower qualities 1/4 & 1/2. Middling qualities have declined 1/4. Business was almost suspended by the advance of bank rates.

Sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Fort Scott Visited by Montgomery, but Left Unmolested.—The Land Sales to be Prevented.—Return of the Minute Men.

Warsaw, Mo., Nov. 26.—Dr. Milton, a resident of this city, arrived from Fort Scott on Saturday, whither he had been on business connected with the land office.

He reports that Montgomery, in person, was encamped within five miles of that place, with 75 or 80 men. A detachment had entered Fort Scott, and, on finding that the Government officers had fled, and the court, which was to have been held on Monday last, broken up, they seemed to be satisfied, and did not molest the town in any way.

Montgomery's object for the present, it seems,

was only to murder the officers, and thereby break up the court, and prevent the trial of some thirty of his friends, who were in custody. He publicly declares that he will remain, to prevent the land sales, which are advertised for the 3d of December, and also to take possession of Vernon and Bates counties. In the mean time Montgomery is said to be regularly encamped, with large and comfortable tents, plenty of provisions, &c.

The men seen at Ball's Mills, who were supposed to be of Montgomery's band, appear to have been a company of Government troops on their way from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Smith.

Dr. Milton did not hear of any of Montgomery's men having been in Missouri. Judge Williams left here yesterday morning for Clinton, Henry county.

The small party of Independent Minute Men, which left here a few days since, have returned. They went as far as Bull's Mills, and report that the nearer they advanced towards Fort Scott, the less they heard of the difficulties.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS.

Leavenworth, Nov. 26.—Private letters from Lawrence give another account of an interview of Secretary Beebe with Montgomery. The writers say that Beebe found Montgomery trying a man named McDonald for an alleged offence in favoring the execution of the fugitive slave law. At the solicitation of Mr. Beebe, he was set free. On being expostulated with, Montgomery is reported as having defied the power of the Territorial and Federal Governments.

General Harney and Governor Medary arrived at the Fort this morning, and will leave for Southern Kansas to-morrow, with one hundred dragoons and two pieces of artillery.

Capt. Bain, in command of a body of troops, started from Fort Riley for the same destination, to rendezvous at Mount City, sixteen miles from the Missouri State line. Secrecy is preserved by the officials in regard to their plan of operations.

Montgomery, it is said, acknowledges the commission of the late murders, and stated that no fugitive slave could be taken back to Missouri. He said he would continue his "operations" against Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. If the troops came in large bodies he would dodge, but would whip small parties.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Nov. 27.—The citizens of Louisville, of all parties, held a large meeting here last night, and passed resolutions, reported by a minority of a committee on resolutions, deploring the election of a President of the United States upon sectional issues; declaring that Kentucky has a common interest with all slaveholding States; that she does not despair of justice within the Union, as both Houses of Congress are opposed to the newly elected Executive; that Kentucky will insist upon the repeal of the Northern statutes nullifying the fugitive slave law; appealing to the Southern States not to desert common cause of the South within the Union, and resolving that Kentucky will stand by the Union till aggressions on her constitutional rights become more intolerable than revolution.

THE BANKS OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston, Nov. 26.—Financial matters are growing desperate here. A petition is to-day circulating among the merchants, asking the banks to suspend. It will be presented to-morrow, but the banks have now sufficiently contracted to be safe themselves, and they look rather coolly on such movements. They want to go through the ordeal unscathed. It is rumored that troops are coming to Fort Moultrie.

THE GALE ON THE LAKES—VESSELS ASHORE—SNOW STORM.

Orengo, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Accounts of the disastrous effects of the severe gale of Saturday and Sunday are coming in from every quarter. The schooner G. G. Morely is ashore near Kingston, Canada; the Gamecock at Peninsula Point; the Minnehaha near Cape Vincent, and the Marquette at Nelson's Island. Over thirty vessels bound to this port may be considered as being now overdue.

A blinding snow storm prevails in this vicinity. The snow at Watertown is from a foot to eighteen inches deep, and the cars from Rome are delayed.

Buffalo, Nov. 26.—A propeller, supposed to be the Locust, is ashore at Eighteen Mile Creek. The crew have all perished.

Many other disasters are reported, including the wreck of the schooner William Maxwell, whose crew all perished except one seaman, and the schooner Tornado, from Chicago, all lost. The schooner Wm. P. Goodell has been towed into Sarnia, all the crew being more or less frozen.

The propeller Jersey City, of the New York and Erie Railroad line, is reported to have foundered near Dunkirk, and all on board perished.

BANK SUSPENSION IN GEORGIA.

Macon, Nov. 26.—The Manufacturers' Bank of Macon suspended this morning.

EXTRADITION CASE.

Toronto, C. W., Nov. 26.—An extradition case for the claim of a fugitive negro named Jackson, from Missouri, who is charged with murder and escape from Slavery, was argued on Saturday. A decision will be rendered on Thursday next.

THE PRINCE ALBERT OUTWARD BOUND.

St. John's, Nov. 26.—The steamship Prince Albert, from New York, arrived here to-day, and sailed again for Galway. She was detained by thick weather. A ceaseless rain has fallen here since the 5th instant.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL.

Montgomery, Nov. 27.—An attempt was made this morning to burn the Alabama State Capitol by setting fire to the doors in the third story. A negro servant made the discovery and extinguished the flames.

HON. WM. CURRY NOT OPPOSED TO SECESSION.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Hon. William Curry, of Alabama, in a private letter, gives a flat contradiction to the report that he is against secession.

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 26.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 6.30 P. M., from Chicago. No ovations were received on the way, on account of the rainy weather.

SNOW STORM.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The snow here is from a foot to eighteen inches deep, and much drifted. No trains have arrived.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27.—Coffee is depressed; 3,700 bags Rio were offered at auction to-day, of which 940 were sold at 12 1/2 @ 14 cents, an average of 13 1/2 cents; a decline of 1/4 @ 1/2 cent.

Charleston, Nov. 27.—Sales of 21,000 bales of cotton to-day, at prices ranging from 8 1/2 to 11 cents, and advancing.

Cincinnati, Nov. 27.—Flour is dull and

nominal. There is no demand. Whisky is in good demand at 15 1/2 cents. Hogs are dull, with very little demand, and prices are irregular. Sales of 700 head at \$5.90 @ \$6. But good hogs are offered at \$5.80; no buyers. Receipts last week, 30,000 head. Mess pork, \$15 @ \$15.25. Tierce lard, 9 1/2 cents. The money market is tight, and very little paper is being discounted. Exchange on New York firm at 2 per cent. The rates for current money are very irregular.

ITEMS TELEGRAPHED FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The census bureau is in receipt of returns from all the States, South Carolina included. In a few scattered districts, however, some are withheld for correction. The returns of the Territory of New Mexico are now on their way to Washington, and those of Utah and Kansas have only in part come to hand. In all cases, one exception, laws have heretofore been passed to extend the time for taking the census. As to the present one, the returns have been rendered within a shorter period than ever before, but not in time to enable the Secretary of Commerce to Congress, at the commencement of the session, the enumeration of the inhabitants and the new Representative apportionment.

The steamship Brooklyn is daily expected at Norfolk with the Chiriqui commission.

Among the latest arrivals here of members of Congress is Senator Davis, of Mississippi. Secretary Cobb was absent from the Cabinet to-day, on account of sickness.

The President's annual message has been placed in the printer's hands.

JUDGE TANEY.

The Exchange, published at Baltimore, the residence of Judge Taney, contradicts the report of his resignation which obtained publicity in a New York paper a day or two ago, and adds:

"The Chief Justice, we are gratified to learn, enjoys now better health than he has done for a long time past. He has been for some three weeks engaged in the discharge of his judicial duties here, disposing of the appeals in admiralty from the district court, and he has not only heard but has decided every cause upon